SEVEN YEARS OF A NOBLE WORK

Richmond S. P. C. A. Plans to Extend Its Usefulness.

BRIGHT FUTURE OPEN TO IT.

Last Year of the Century Begins Aus piciously for the Sociely-Stetches of Those Whose Efforts Inc Brought Success.

The last year of the nijeteenth century opens auspiciously for the Richmond Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it having mad arrangements for enlargement of its work and functions, and asks for a continuance of the support and encouragement of the public which it has received/in the past seven years of its existence.

Only, a very small number of the people of this city and State have any adequate idea of the work which this society is performing, and many think that



MR. IRA MOWERY.

its principal business is to arrest and annoy drivers of horses and owners of stock, but while the society is sometimes called upon to perform this unpleasant duty, this 4s neither the aim nor the object of its existence, but its purpose is rather to be educational and helpful-educational in the sense of fostering a humane sentiment throughout the community in organizing "Bands of Mercy" of young people and in a general way disseminating knowledge that will render this society and all similar institutions unnecessary in the future; helpful in the sense of aiding indigent owners of stock to take care of their possessions and thereby make them more helpful and useful to them, and helpful, also, to large owners of horses and teams in looking after irresponsible and cruel drivers, who, without the knowledge of these owners, stock, but while the society is sometimes without the knowledge of these owners, would cruelly treat their stock and de-preciate their value.

SEVEN YEARS OF LIFE.

There has probably never been in the city of Elchmond a single instance provcity of Richmond a single instance proving more conclusively what can be accomplished by the persistent and determined efforts of one man than the reorganization of the Richmond Society for
the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in
Suptember, 1802, and its subrequent work.
Some years before an effort had been
made in this city to organize such an asaccidited but for some reason not now made in this city to organize such an as-sociation, but for some reason not now apparent the existence of the Society was short-lived. At the session of the Legis-lature in 1891-2 the Society had been in-corporated, and a brief general law in-flicting lines and penalties for cruelty to aromais had been passed, but still the god cause languished. During the sum-mer of 1892 there came from Allauta to mer of 1892 there came from Atlanta to Richmond to engage in the business, Mr.



H. G. CARTER (Secretary Richmond S. P. C. A.)

Ira Mowery, who, though a stranger to our people, speedily made the acquaintance of representative citizens, and found tance of representative chizens, and tolind time to interest himself in the cause of the prevention of cruelty to animals. He gathered about him a number of ladies and gentlemen who were willing to de-vote their time and energy to the ad-vancement of this cause. Earnest and vancement of this cause. Earnest and interested though they were, and anxious no do what they might, Mr. Mowery gave shape and purpose to their labors, and inaugurated the career of earnest effort and successful accomplishment which have been the distinctive characteristics of this Society was since

A SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED. The Society was fully and completely organized under its charter of February



CAPTAIN A. B. GUIGON. (General Counsel Richmond S. P. C. A.) 25, 1892, with Dr. Jud. B. Wood as president, a number of prominent gentlemen as vice-presidents, and Mr. Mowery as

The selection of the officers and Execu-tive Committee, among which latter were a number of ladies warmly interested in the cause, was not the least of the achievements of Mr. Mowery in this or-Later the secretary was compelled, for business reasons, to remove

hom Richmond to Norfo'k in February 1833, and from there to New York, where he has since chiefly resided. However, the work so auspiciously begun in the Richmond society was built bron solid foundations and did not languish. He was succeeded in office by Mr. F. J. Craigie, Jr., who retained the position of secretary until he too was called from Richmond by business interests.

ELECTED FRESIDENT. Mr. Mowery returned to the city in April, 1899, and was almost immediately



MISS PEARL BOKEKER. (Managing Director Church Hill Branch, S. P. C. A.)

re-elected secretary of the society, which position he held until Dr. Wood's withdrawal from the presidency, which he had held so long and filled so acceptably. Upon Dr. Wood's carnest recommendation Mr. Mowery was unanimously elected president at the annual faceting in November.

THE OTHER OFFICIALS. THE OTHER OFFICIALS.
Captain A. B. Guigon, the attorney for
the Richmond S. P. C. A., is a gentleman
well known in this city, both professionalyl and socially, and is an alumnus of the
University of Virginia. Captain Guigon is the general counsel for the Richmond Telephone Company, the Richmond Rail-way and Electric Company, and Ithe Board of Phermacy of the State of Vir-

The other officers of the Society are the following: Vice-Presidents-Messrs, Jud. B. Wood.

Vice-Presidents-Messrs, 3nd. B. Wood,
Joseph Bryan, P. H. Mayo, Virginius
Newton, and Capt. John Cussons, of Forest Lodge, Henrico county; Treasurer,
Mr. W. Ben, Palmer; Secretary, Mr. Horace G. Carter. The two officers are
Messrs, Pusey and Taylor.
THE LADIES PART.
It is aviable see hounds to say that the

THE LADIES' PART.

It is within safe bounds to say that the society would not have survived the prejudice and opposition with which it had to contend if it had not enjoyed the loyal support and undagging devotion of the noble women who have enabled it to accomplish so much good in this city and State, and among its lady supporters none have given it more readers and in-cligent State, and among its lady supporters none have given it more zealous and incelligent aid than M'ss Pearl Bodeker, the managing director of the Church Hill Branch. Miss Bodeker organized it and made it the terr of its kind. The Bands of Mercy, which are such valuable adjuncts to the society, are all the fruits of her fertile brain and industry.

A GREAT PAPER.

Large Number of Marriages a Sure

Large Number of Marriages a Sure Sign of Presperity.

BOYDTON, VA., Jun. 4-Special.—The Sunday's Times is without doubt the best edition of any paper I have over sen published in Virgidia, and shows extraordinary enterprise on the part of its management. The paper not only shows enterprise, but it is very instructive, containing as it does, accounts of the various industries which have been recently established throughout the State, particularly in the city of Richmond. Certainly such great labor as has been bestewed upon it, as well as its, heavy expense attending the publication of so large and hondsome a paper, should be appreciated and liberally patronized by the people of Virginia.

Much has been said about the renewel prosperity throughout the country, and the evider ces of thrift seen everywhere. One of the mest striking evidences of the return of prosperity to the county of Mecklenburg is the large number of marriages which took place in the county during the month of Decamber, for without doubt, hard times has a very depressing effect upon the ardor of a martimonially inclined man.

The records of the cierk's office show that there were eighty-two marriage licenses issued that month, and County Clerk Jamiesen says this is fifteen more license than was ever issued from the office in any one month since the organization of the county, about the year 1765.

Great energy was displayed here this week in harvesting ice. I saw a dignified clergyman, as well as a cashier of one of the county banks (who was off duty by reason of its being a legal holiday), each mounted on a wagon and driving the team in their zeal and hurry to fill up their ice houses fearing a

to nil up their ice noises learning a thaw might come.

Captain Max Fleichman, a millionaire yeast manufacturer, and the Hon. J. Rogers Wright, attorney at law, both of Cincinnati, Chio, are visiting Mr. C. or Cincinnati, Chio, are visiting Mr. C.
B. Townes at Cuscowilla. These gen-tlemen are great sportsmen, and brought three line breded setters along.

The first german of the season was held last night at Wallers' Hall.

"Death of a Noble Woman,"

Not only will this community, but thousands of surviving soldiers of the Lost Cause, hear with sorrow of the death of Mrs. Jane Claudia Johnson, wife of Gan Beadlay T. Johnson wife of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson,

Virginia, last Sunday, the last day of the Mrs. Johnson was born in Raleigh, be ing the daughter of the late Judge Romulus M. Saunders, and sister of our townsman Col. William J. Saunders.

Just before the civil war she married Mr. Bradley T.*Johnson, of Maryland, who afterwards & stinguished himself in the Army of the South, attaining to the rank of Brigadier General. During that great struggle Mrs. Johnson devoted her entire energies and resources to the South ern cause and to the comfort of the ern cause and to the comfort of the active and the sick soldiers, and thus won a place in the hearts of all the people, civilian as well as soldier. Her death will cause sadness throughout the South among the older generation, and particularly in this her native city. Her remains will be buried in the ground of the Howe she built up for the old yet. remains will be buried in the ground of the Home she built up for the old vet-erans at Amella Courthouse to-day—a last resting place for her benefit having been cut off from the Park surrounding he Home—with military honors. The Post, in memory of the glorious past, unites with the brave soldier hus-been and other relatives in singer sor-

band, and other relatives, in sincere sor row at this final departure of one unselfish and constant and faith the discharge of every duty, and the emplification of every virtue which ares the true Christian woman. —

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. CHENEY & CO.. Props.,
Toledo. O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorab! in all business transactions and ilnancially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm. VEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists.

Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's family Pills are the best.

INTELLIGENCE OF THE BEAVER

Uses His Large, Broad Tail Just as a Mason Does a Trowel.

CONFIRMATION OF THE THEORY

Interesting Account by Dr. Edgerton R. Young Who, While a Missionary to the Red Indianz, Witnessed Beavers at Work.

The following article is sent us by Col onel Richard Irby, of Ashland, Va.: Some months since you were kind enough to publish an article I sent you, entitled The Beaver in Virginia," A number of the most intelligent gentlemen in the State thanked me for writing it. In it a very interesting question was raised in regard to the use the beavers make of their broad trowel-shaped tails. The use by them of this appendage was conceded by all in one respect, that is, to give an alarm of danger by one to others at play or at work. I believe they also use it like the wild duck uses its wings, to show its exhiliration when a number are sporting the melves together, and the noise made exhiliration when a number are sporting themselves together, and the noise made is similar. But the editor of "The Naturalist" disputes the claim heretofor made that the beavers use their tails to carry mud to their dams, and then, as trowels, to plaster or apply the mud on the dams, which in Virginia they build so rapidly and scientifically, as I attempted to describe in my article, alluded to above. I believe they did make such use, because the very shape of their tails indicated their purpose, and the finish of their dams show that the work on them must have been done in some other way must have been done in some oth must have been done in some other way than with their feet, as some claimed they only use. But as beavers in Virginia, so far as my observation and knowledge extended, never work on their dams in the daytime—carrying on work wholly at night—I never could positively assure myself of their mode of working, although I have lain so near them that I could hear them cutting down the saplings with their teeth. Netiher could I get the proof from others who had long and persistently watched them, not particularly to establish the point-raised, but to kill and trapthem. I was, therefore, much gratified to read in the last number of the Ledger Monthly the personal observations of Dr. Edgerton R. Young, of Canada, who has spent many years in Manitoba as a missionary to the (Red Indians. I had the pleasure of meeting him some time since, and from what I saw and heard of him I have every reason to believe that he is truthful and reliable. He saw the beavers in broad daylight at work. than with their feet, as some cla

in broad daylight at work.

I ask you to copy his very interesting account of what he considers the most intelligent of all quadrupeds. To me it is conclusive proof of the point claimed by myself and others. DR. YOUNG'S ACCOUNT. For years it has been a great please o me to watch and study the habits For years it has been a great peasite to me to watch and study the habits and characteristics of many animals, and to endeavor to compare the perseverance, intelligence or industry of one with another, and as a result, I have no heatiancy in saying as far as my observations have gone, the beaver heads the list. Marvelously clever were some of my dogs. And living, as I did, with dogs that ploughed my fields, harrowed in my grain, dragged home my wood for mission, church and school house, and also were my gadlant train on those long journeys of hundreds of miles, and then often my bed-fellows at night in the wintry camp in the snow, I saw instances of sagacity and intelligence that won my admiration and bound very closely to me my four-footed friends. But in one day's watching of beavers at work, and then in the study and examination of their dome. and then in the study and examination

and then in the study and examination of their dams and houses. I have been that which amazed and astonished me more than the doings of any other of the brute creation. Of course, I do not speak of their love or affection. I never amed one, or tried to do so. Others have done so, and say they are affectionate pets. I am writing only of those characteristics that came under my own observation.

I have seen stumps of trees, over two feet in diameter, that had been cut off by them. They can always throw the tree just where they want it to go. When out in the forest with my Indian woodmen, chopping down the large trees for our great winter fires, as we had to coal in that land, I have been amused by hearing the men say, as they anxiously

coal in that land, I have been amused by hearing the men say, as they anxiously watched to see where the trees they had to eut would fall: "Beavers are better it this work than we. They know exactly where the tree they have cut will fall. They never even look up as it comes crashing down, just where they wanted it to go." I first thought this was some of their nonsense, but I found out, after years of inquiry and observation, that is was the fact. They are very numerous in the Nelson River county, and there some of their largest houses and dams are to be found.

THE SENTINEL.

With the greatest interest, I have, from

and dams are to be found.

THE SENTINEL.

With the greatest interest, I have, from a wooded hilltop or bluff, watched through a telescope a colony of these clever beavers at work. If the pond was made, it was generally quite easy to single out the old watchman who acted as guard for all. His place was frequently on a stump out in the water, which only rose a few inches above it. Apparently he was only lazily sunning himself while all the rest were industriously at work. But to find out his true position, all we have to do is to make a sla, ht noise, and instantly his broad tail comes down in the water with a slap so vigorous that it sounds like a pistol-shot. Having sounded his note of danger, he quickly dives out of sight into the water, and everyone of the colony, no matter how he may have been employed, quickly follows. Where all was activity a few minutes ago, now all its apparent soutude. But if our patience will hold out, and the wind is blowing from them to us, we will soon see them at work again.

As we keep perfectly still we observe on the quiet, glassy water a faint disturbance away off at one side. If our relescope is powerful enough, we can see that it is caused by the old sentinel

elescope is powerful enough, we can see that it is caused by the old sentinel that it is caused by the old sentinel beaver, who is quietly poking up, first his nose to smell and then his eyes to see if he can discover what it was that had alarmed him. As we are very quiet and completely hid from him, he cannot detect us. Still, he is very wary, and so he sinks again out of sight and swims to another part of the pond. Here he again ones up, very cautiously, to the surface, and tries to discover any signs of danger.

It is fortunate for us that the wind is lowing from him to us. If it were other-ise, he would soon have scented us, and our coming to see them at work would have been in vain. As it is, he does not suspect our presence, and as there is suspect our presence, and as there is much work to be done, he soon imagines hat his hall teen a false alarm, and so he ouletly swims back to his stump in the middle of the pond. After a cautious survey and intense listening, he becomes satisfied that all is right, and then, with two sharp, loud slaps on the water, with his broad tail he summons them to work. his broad tail, he summons them to work,

his broad tail, he summons them to work. Very quickly do they respond.

HIS TRAVEL.

The quiet waters seems to boil almost as twenty or thirty beavers come up to the surface and swim off or walk off to their various duties. Some of them are cutting into logs, some large trees that they had recently cut down. Others are relling or, dragging logs into the water. they had recently cut down. Others are reclling or dragging logs into the water, and then floating them down to increase

sied on which to drag it, now serves as a nason's trowel to pack it down!

And look at those little beavers. It looks as though in mere sport only they are busy. It may seem but fun to them, but theirs is an important work. You see them running into the dense underbrush and quickly returning with little birch or willow tress about an inch in diameter, and from ten to fifteen feet long. Carefully watch their movements. They come to the edge of the shore, and then catching the little trees or poles in their mouths, a couple of feet or so from the end, they dive with all the force possible into the water. Down they go, but seen the beavers come up alone. They have succeeded in their work, which was to slick those birches or willows in the mud so they will remain there. Away they go for saplings.

And very important work this is. For on the bark of those young trees and branches the whole colony will have to depend for their living during the long, cold winter, which will soon set in.

The older ones will complete the house and pond. The fee will form a thick covering: it muy be from four to six feet ever the water. Under it in the house and pond the heavers are to live for at least six months. The only door their house, with its two feet of solid walls, has is the one into the water. Hence, their only supply of food for that long period is that which the industrious younger ones stuck in the mud.

When, in the spring, the ice melts away, I have treen as much as would fill several wagons of these sticks floating on the surface, from which the beavers had enten the bark, which is their principal food. nason's trowel to pack it down!

And look at those little beavers, it

A LITERARY CURIOSITY.

A Poem of Thirty-eight Lines Taken from as Many Different Authors.

Each line of the following poem is said o be a quotation from some one of the standard authors of England and America. and is the result of laborious search among the voluminous writings of thirty-eight leading poets of the past and pres-ent. The number of each line refers to

its author below:
LIFE.

1-Why all this toil for triumphs of an hour? 2-Life's a short summer, man a flower;

2-By turns we catch the vital breath and 4-The cradle and the tomb, alas, so nigh.

5—To be is better far than not to be. 6—Though all man's life may seem a tragedy;

7-But light cares speak when mighty griefs are dumb, 8-The bottom is but shallow whence they come.

9-Your fate is but the common fate of 10-Unmingled joys, here, to no man be

11-Nature to each allots his proper sphere, 12-Fortune makes folly her peculiar care;

12-Custom does not often reason overrule, 14-And throw a cruel sunshine on a fool; 15-Live well, how long or short permit, to heaven, 16-They who forgive most shall be most

17-Sin may be clasped so close we cannot

19-Then keep cach passion down, how ever dear, 20-Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and

21-Her sensual sneers, let faithless pleasure lay, 22-With craft and skill to ruin and be-

22-Soar not too high to fall, but stoop to rise. 21-The masters grow of all we must despise.

25-Oh, then renounce that implous selfesteem; 26-Riches have wings and grandeur is a

27—Think not ambition wise because 'tis' brave.
28—The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

29-What is ambition? 'Tis a glorious cheat, 20—Only destructive to the brave and

31-What's all the gaudy glitters of a 32-The way of bliss lies not on beds of

tions tell:
34—That men live twice who live the first life well.

35—Make, then, while yet ye may, your God your friend, 36—When Christians worship yet not com-

37-The trust that's given guard; and to yourself he just; 28-For live we how we can, yet die we must.

1. Young; 2. Dr. Johnson; 3. Pope; 4. Prior; 5. Sewell; 6. Spencer; 7. Daniel; 8. Sir Walter Raleigh; 9. Longfellow; 10. Southwell; 11. Cosgrove; 12. Churchill; 13. Rochester; 14. Armstrong; 15. Miton; 15. Balley; 17. Trench; 18. Somer-tile; 19. Thouson; 20. Bryant; 21. Smellet; 22. Crabhe; 23. Massinger; 24. Crowiey; 25. Beattie; 26. Cowper; 27. Sir Walter Davenant; 28. Gray; 29. Willis; 30. Addison; 31. Dryden; 32. Frances Quarles; 33. Watkins; 34. Herrick; 35. Mason; 36. Hill; 37. Dana; 28. Shakespeare.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Hot Baths for Punishment. Hot Baths for Punishment.

There was a portentous gleam in the eye of Magistrate Pool, in New York, and both his hands were laid on the desk.

The name of the prisoner before him was Edward W. Plant, but he hasn't made use of it since he was accustomed to wash his face and wash his clothes.

He was very disreputable, even for a holo.

hobo.
"H-m-m-m," said the magistrate, and the tramp saw himself already on his way to Blackwell's island, "I'll sentence you to a bath."
"No, sir," said Mr. Plant.

'A hot bath," said the magistrate.
'Have mercy!' cried Mr. Plant.
'Make it 150 degrees," said the magis-Mr. Plant fell back into the arms of a

policeman.

The magistrate regarded his victim with satisfaction. The effect of his sentence caused him to make an announcement which will be most terrible in its effects if he succeeds.
"I will try and have hot baths placed in all the station-houses." he said, "and make tramps use them."

"Do you know," he said, "that every time I look at you I have thoughts of reverge." "Why?" she gisped. "Because," he answered, "revenge is every."

She an I Revenge.

the height and strength of the dam. Others at the dam are moving and packing in stones and gravel and brush and mud at a great raze. See how carefully those two are pilling mud on that big fellow's broad tail, and then see how carefully he crawis to the proper place and there deposits it and slaps it down with his tail, which, having first served as a sled on which to drug it, now serves as a nason's trowel to pack it down!

Business is a race. One that goes on perpetually. It's a case of the "leading the fittest"—the participant who can endure the match. We've proven our ability. It was a flying start—overtaking our leading competitor and never headed since. As time wears on we grow stronger and more powerful. This was clearly shown during the past year. But the new test comes—the leading must be kept up, and our followers distanced greater than ever. We've bettered every detail and offer you a perfect establishment. One showing assortments far greater and superior-styles of our own, that are beyond compare, and qualities you can purchase with the assurance of perfection. And, above all things, lower prices than good furniture can possibly be sold for in another store. There's credit, too. That serves you always on your own terms, and free of extra cost.



Real comfort starts with the use of Iron Beds. This one will, surely. Heavy White Enameled Brass-Trimmed Bedflawless construction and very strong. Easily worth \$3.95



When it comes to Sideboards we can easily claim the largest and most va-ried stock in the city. Here's a large, swell front Sideboard, \$18.75

A Sideboard to delight the eye of any economical housekeeper. Made of a fine golden oak, with fine \$12.50

Lace Curtains,

ries. Each pattern and quality shown here can be relied upon for dependable-ness and newness. An idea of how the prites run:

75c Lace Curtains, 48c pair. \$1.50 Lace Curtains, extra heavy, 95c

\$3 Lace Curtains, extra quality, \$2 25

pair. Fine Chenille Portieres, S'.98 pair. Tapestry Table Covers, 29c.



Here's a bargain worth picking. A large golden oak finish \$4.95 five drawers

Cut in Carpets.

Going to do some big Carpet Selling this week. Anxious for space and in-tent on reducing stock. Styles and pat-terns in endless showing. Only the best qualities at little cost. Wool Ingrain Carpets 50c

Fine Fringed Rugs, 27x54 inch. ...98c ments on all purchases i



upholstered with fine damask



A handy, unique piece of furniture This Roman S-at. artistically made—mahogany finished—and strongly constructed. Better than those for \$1.75 elsewhere. The privilege of Cash or Crecit payments on all purchases is \$1.25 yours free.

MAYER & PETTIT,

CASH. Southern Furniture and Carpet Co. CRED 7 and 9 West Broad Street.

FASTEST HORSE IN THE WORLD

Sketch of the Career of the Famous John R. Gentry.

MADE A WONDERFUL RECORD.

What the Man Who Bred Him Has to Say-Something About the Great Joe Patchen, the Celebrated Pacing Stallion.

The horse world has heard much of the pacing stallion John R. Gentry, who, with his record of 2:00%, stands before the public as the fastest horse in the word on the active list. What may be consid-ered his official autobiography, briefly, has been written at the request of Sec-retary F. D. Coburn, of the Kansas Board

said to be a race-horse and the making of a good stock horse. So I went to Missouri to see this horse, liked him and bought him. This was Ashland Wilkes, then a four-year-old, with a race record of 2:33 1-2. I put him into the 2:30 list the next year with a record of 2:29 1-4, which he successively reduced to 2:22 1-2. 2:19 1-4 and finally 2:17 1-4, and was then retired to the stud.

2:19 1-4 and finally 2:17 1-4, and was their retired to the stud.

In the spring of 1888 I bought two carleads of brood-marcs in Lexington, Ky, and among them was a sorrel filly. Damewood, by Wedgewood, 2:19. I bought this filly because I liked her general conformation and as I had seen her size race, to my mind she would make a good ever with the Wiltes b'odd. cross with the Willes blood.
THE LITTLE RED HORSE.

race to my mind she would make 2 good cross with the Wilkes b'ood.

THE LITTLE RED HORSE.

Damewood bred to Ashland Wilkes produced Myron McHenry, race record 2:15 1-4, as her first foal. The next season she foaled to the same sire a small, chunky, bay colt, with black points and without any white on him, which afterwards led to the name "The Little Red Horse." applied to Gentry, for this colt was Gentry, or racher Neely Todd was what we named him, and the name was changed afterwards by James Ramey, who was tren a trainer in my employ Ramey broke Ashland Wilkes and wanted to own a colt by bis ret stal ion. So 'nadvised him to buy Neely Todd, but hthought he would be large erough and the could have him at haf price, or \$00 km he would be large erough and the could have him at haf price, or \$00 km he would be large erough and the youngster received his content on your farm antook his colt to Purhysville, where the youngster received his early education at a two-year-od. Fe was worked as a trotter, but d'dn't make speed fast enough to suit the trairer, and 'hey put the hobbes on him for a couple of times to se' him to pacing, and along in the spring o his three-year-old form I began to ge a letter twice a week from Jim Ramey full of 'the great young pacer,' 'fastes horse on earth.'' etc., etc., but as I am originally from Missouri I did not place a great deal of confidence in this talk, although I had to "acknowledge the corn" when Gentry you five straight races and took the world's three-year-old race record pacing, and never was beaten a heat.

A PERFECT MODEL.

As a four-year-old he was laid up and a heat.
A PERFECT MODEL
As a four-year-old he was laid up and

not raced, and in his five-year-old form he took a record of 2:60 3-4, which has since been reduced to 2:60 1-2, and it has sheen often said that Gentry has never been beaten in fast time; that they could beat him when he was off, but never when he was on edge. As an individual he is a perfect model, perhaps a shade over lifteen hands, a beautiful, rich red bay in color and the test, purest gaited pacer on the turf. Gentry is not the only one of his family known to the racing public, for his full brother, Theodore Shelton, has this year taken a mark of 2:69 1-4, and Myron MoHenry, the stallion that heads our stud, has a trotting-race record of 2:15 1-2 and twenty-six heats to his credit better than 2:30.

THE GREAT JOE PATCHEN.
The secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture denominates Joe Patchen "a foremost horse of all ages." The wonderful record he has made for speed, courage and endurance, together with his success to the secretary which is a size and the law and attention which the case of the gentlement of the case of the gentlement of the secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture denominates Joe Patchen "a the face, height about fifteen and one-fourth hands, weight 1,250 pounds, and has a race record of 2:01 1-4.

At this writing three of his get are in the 2:20 list, one in 2:25, one in 2:11-2 and one in 2:15-all pacers.

THE GREAT JOE PATCHEN.

The secretary of the Kansas Board of Agriculture denominates Joe Patchen "a foremost horse of all ages." The wonderful record he has made for speed, courage and endurance, together with his success as a sire, and his size and strength which stamp him as a horse of much value for general purposes irrespective of tremendous speed, entitle him to very high, if not the highest, rank. Some account of his breeding performances, by Mr. Chas. Rathbone, the man who raised him, is given in "The Horse Use.ul." the December quarterly report of the Kansas board. Mr. Rathbone says:

Joe Patchen, the pacing stallon, iron

Joe Patchen, the pacing stallion, fron race-horse of the age, so well known throughout the racing circles of the world, was foated at Peabody, Kans s, May 5, 1889, and bred by C. and M. M. December, 1899, as follows:

He was foaled on my farm near Wichita, Kan., May I7, 1889, sired by Ashland Wilkes, 2:17 1-4, and his dam was Damewood, a daughter of Wedgewood, 2:19.

When I engaged in the business of breeding horses in 1887, I tried to buy the stallion Guy Wilkes, 2:15, by George Wilkes, then owned in California, but was unable to get a price put on him. I then heard of a young stallion owned by M. Beamer, near Blackburn, Mo. that was said to be a race-horse and the making of a good stock horse. So I went to Missouri to see this horse, liked him bought him. This any in the world. Robert J., being the champion, was of course the target to fire at. Patchen raced Robert J. all the season, forced him out at Indianapolis in 2:021-2, and was timed separate in 2:023-4, which was a great showing for his first year.

Patchen and Robert J. were both shipped to California to winter, where they came together again, Patchen defeating Robert J. twice. Whenever they came together the following season the honors together the Patchen asserting his right were easy, Patchen asserting his right to championship honors not only with

were easy, taken to championship honors not only with to championship honors not only with Robert J., but with all comers, until he became famous as a race-horse of grant courage and siamina.

From the date of his birth, ten years ago, and after going through a severe course of training and racing for five years, he is as sound as the day he was foa'el, which speaks well for the family he belongs to. Patchen Wilkes, his sire, has the Mambrino-Patchen Wilkes cross, so famous for the great race horse qualities as well as the high rate of speed that

fon'ed, which speaks well for the tanish he belongs to. Patchen Wilkes, his sire, has the Mambrino-Patchen Wilkes cross, so famous for the great race horse qualities as well as the high rate of speed that has come from this union through the various sires, Wilkes Boy, Daron Wilkes, Guy Wilkes, Simmons and many others. However, we shall not give all the credit to Patchen Wilkes. Joe Yourg, 2:18, the sire of Patchen's dam, was the champion tretting stallion of Kansas for several years, and was we'l brown throuchout the West as "the handsome trotting stallion." He, too, had the faultiers limbs, free from any surnivs, necessary to stand hard campairing, his bre ding being the Morgan-Bashow cross, noted for handsome form and hardings of constitution. This gives Patchen the right to be a horse of great endurance on both sides, as far as the two ton crosses are concerned. How long would the mammoth structures of the world stand were it not for their solid foundations? This hol's as well in the arima kingdom. Wherever there is a foundation with hardy constitution. Kate Moody, the grand dum of Joe Patchen, pressessed this. Her colts are all good feeders and could stand any amount of grief. We bought har at the age of seventeen years, after she had never been bred to anything but common horses, although, with only this opportunity, her colts showed speed at the trot. This is why we bought her, thinking if she was bred to some standard horse she would do better. Josephine, the dam of Patchen, was her first one by a standard horse. She was

Washingtonian Papers,

Washingt ninn Papers.

Postmaster Knight has received a letter from a lady in Colorado, who wants to sell for ten dollars a copy of a newspaper printed on the day that George Washington died. She says her husband, who died lately, was a Mason and an Elk and she is left in poverty.—Richmond Times.

The copies of the newspapers printing announcements of the death of Washington are very scarce, and cannot now be purchased at any price, as we are inton are very scarce, and cannot now be purchased at any price, as we are informed. A good many years ago a fac simile of the Ulster Gazette, which was published in December, 1799, in deep mourning, announcing the death of Washington, was printed and the country was flooded with them. Many of sheese copies are extant, and believed by the holders to be convine original copies, and are held at high prices. We have seen several of these reprints, but we do not know of these reprints, but we do not know that we ever saw an original copy of the Gazette, which at that time must have had a small circulation. We have no doubt, but that the paper above mentioned is one of the reprints. —Fredericksburg

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